

that you give Elsie Weld, who for the last twenty years has been my housekeeper, and who has faithfully and worthily performed the duties of her station, a home as long as it may be her pleasure to remain.

Your affectionate Uncle,  
JOHN HERBERT.

"You see," said Eleanor, "that I only did my uncle justice, when I said that I was certain that he had in some way provided for me."

"Yes," replied Herbert, "and I rejoice that it is so; not for the sake of the gift, which might well be dispensed with, but because it shows that he was kind and considerate, when, had it been otherwise I could not have helped thinking that he had treated you with coldness and neglect, to say nothing of injustice.—*Arthur's Home Magazine*, for June.

**TRUE NORTHERNER.**  
T. P. HARRISON, Editors,  
S. H. BLACKMAN, Editors.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

**PAW PAW.**  
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

**"X."**  
Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is authorized to receive subscriptions, and contract for advertising, for this paper.

**Beauties of the last Administration.**  
More Swindling.  
Audited Accounts in 1851.

The rag-pickers of the Slaveocratic press in this State, have picked so persistently at the Auditors Report for 1857, that we should or might, be considered unthankful for their services, did we not show up some of the beauties of their last year of power. One of the first acts of the Board of Auditors that year was to allow Nicholas Grouse and J. E. Pitman \$255, as officers in the Mexican war, and during the year, \$257 to others of like character. Two questions here arise—Why should this State pay Mexican officers? And why, if these claims were just, and they not allowed till four or five years after they were due? Is it not evident that they were claims which it took years to engineers through?

Feb. 24th, \$6.75 was allowed for Harper's Magazine, for library. Of course there were two copies. Who had the extra copy? On the same day, \$10.00 was allowed for Blackwood's Magazine. Three copies. Who had them? Same day, "Detroit Free Press, for balance of subscription to July 1st 1853, \$18.44. Same day "Detroit Free Press for one year's subscription, to February 16th 1854, \$5.00.

Compare these items, and it is seen that the paper was paid for twice for five and a half months of the year.

Feb. 24th, State Treasurer, for amount of Coupons less than statement of Phoenix Bank, supposed to be lost here, \$30.00  
Is it not a likely story, that the coupons were "lost there" by any fair means?—Phoenix bank! The very name smells of fraud!

May 12th, Clark & Williams, for bill of candles, \$101.83  
The Grand Rapids Enquirer informs its readers that "the State has no use for candles." Our officers have bought candles, and reported the amount, and the price per lb. In 1851, according to the Enquirer, his officers stole a small quantity, but how many, we know not. It is surprising, if they did not steal them, that they did not follow their usual course by calling them "sundries." For that reason, we don't believe they stole them.

"Bagge, Patton & McDonald, for paper weights, \$9.00  
Boecher, Ketchum & Reed for carpeting for State building \$1,000.45  
G. V. N. Lothrop, for two written opinions for Commissioner of Land Office, in relation to Swamp Lands, \$75.00  
The State was paying Wm. Hale \$800 per annum, as Attorney General; and why should they pay Mr. Lothrop \$75 for doing his duty?

But four months later, the Board allowed Lothrop \$100, as counsel in another case, and Lothrop & Duffield \$157.12 in another. Where was the Attorney General?

Then there were other Attorney's fees of \$57.91 allowed on account of C. J. Fox; of which we have before spoken.—In this case, the law made both the Attorney General, and the County District Attorneys, counsel for the State, free of charge.

Sept. 22, Francis Ottaway, the Porter, was allowed \$30 — his month's wages as Porter, and \$45 for carrying wood. Did he get \$75 for his month's work, or not?

Nov. 30th, J. Newson, for handcart for State office, \$17.00

On the last day but one of their official life, the Board of 1854 allowed E. Gould \$81.54, and A. Gould \$96.72 for professional services. Who will doubt that this was all fraud?

On the last day of their official life they allowed \$1,076.00 for flat cap paper—which it is well known the State never had.

Wm. Whitmore, for labor and materials, fitting up Capital, &c., \$150.00  
Boecher, Rice & Letchum, for fitting up Senate, House, Governor's room and Library, curtains, cushions, &c., \$2,163.50

The principal amount in this small item was for curtains for 21 windows—about \$100 per window.

"State Treasurer for uncurrent and spurious funds received during the year 1854, \$458.55  
Was not that a convenient way, as well as the last chance, for men to exchange all their bad money for good?

During the last month they allowed accounts to the amount of \$68,181.55.  
Over \$45,000 of this is known to have been frauds of the most glaring description; and not less than half of the remainder is reasonably supposed to be—Yet the very men, or some of them, who connived at, and shared in, these frauds, have taken upon themselves the task of persuading the people that our present State Officers are corrupt, and have wasted their money; and that they must reinstate the old dynasty which died drunk with fraud, so that honesty may again rule in the State affairs! Are they not a pretty set of witnesses? One of the foulest mouthed of them is himself an official defaulter; another was expelled from a Masonic Lodge for embezzling its funds, another was expelled from the Church for his debaucheries, another is now defendant in a suit for receiving pay from the State twice on the same account.

Such, fellow citizens, is the standing of the three or four men with whom nearly all the charges against the present State Administration, have originated. The Slaveocratic editors throughout the State, who have caught up their song, and played it on their harp of a thousand strings, cared not, nor stopped to enquire, as to the truth; it was enough for them, in their desperate condition, to find charges manufactured, no matter by whom, and no matter how ungenerous and unjust.—They publish the falsehoods, not a word of correction or retraction is ever found in their pages. They put forth the most palpable falsehoods, and deny the plainest facts, without a blush; expecting that a large number of their readers will read no other paper, and believe them.—We have no fear of the final verdict of an intelligent people.—*Lansing Republican*.

From the N. Y. Independent.  
**The Unity of Despotism.**  
"The Richmond South has an interesting article referring to the rapid progress of Abolitionism in the different nations of Europe. The editor notices the late decree of the Emperor of Russia, to abolish serfdom in his dominions, which is now causing serious alarm, and leading to measures of protection among the more intelligent classes of his subjects, against the ruinous consequences of such a step."

Such is the language of the Galveston News, a paper seemingly devoted to slavery and the dissolution of the Union.—It is a remarkable feature in quite a large portion of the Southern press, that it is hostile to the emancipation of either the white or black races. It is often assumed that "free society is a failure." The maintenance of caste is advocated as strenuously as if Republicanism had never been established in America. A little time since one of the Louisiana Senators in Congress cited the serfdom in England to prove that slavery was a part of the English Common Law, and that the right to property in man was strengthened by the fact that such dominion of man over man had existed in England. It is a curious feature in the conduct of abhorred and guilty despotism, that it looks with abhorrence upon all human effort to disenthral the oppressed.

It is undoubtedly true that those "intelligent classes" of Russian subjects are endeavoring to prevent the eradication of serfdom in Russia. It is even said they threaten to dissolve the Empire, or to involve it in civil war before yielding to the weakness of the Emperor, or his Government in the accomplishment of a scheme so repugnant to the lust of power. Of course the slaveocrats of Russia find the same urgent reasons for the continuance of oppression that slavery always finds.—The pro-slavery spirit is the spirit of ruffianism everywhere. It is not very particular as to color where its power can be maintained. It knows no justice, nor acknowledges any right until alarmed into decency by fear of consequences, or brot into subordination by the mightier power of freedom.

Could the founders of Republicanism in America have foreseen the repugnance manifested by the Southern press toward the elevation of Russian serfdom to the dignity of manhood, what opinion would they have had of their posterity? The efforts of an absolute monarch to disenfranchise his subjects, and to free them of the worst of all bondage, man's assumed right of "property in man," is worthy of the age in which he lives. That a measure which is calculated to associate the approval or the civilized should meet with indignant reproach from those who claim to be freemen in America, is indicative of the actual spirit of slavery in all parts of the globe.

**Sortiside.**  
The treasury, already depleted by Administration extravagance and speculation, was badly conditioned to carry on a war with a large band of desperate characters—especially when the war was conducted with such blundering extravagance and speculation, as the Utah expedition has been thus far. Is Brigham Young to be punished for his treachery.—*Det. Adv.*

**WHAT A DUTCHMAN CAN DO.**—A Dutchman testified before the Court of Common Pleas in New York, that he had drunk one hundred and six glasses of lager beer in one day, and "felt good" after the remarkable performance.

**THE MORMON WAR ENDED.**—According to advices from Gov. Cumming, he is in full and peaceable possession of Salt Lake and Utah, as Governor—the Mormon rebel having surrendered his authority and his people mostly left and leaving. This is a happy thing for the country.—The treasury, already depleted by Administration extravagance and speculation, was badly conditioned to carry on a war with a large band of desperate characters—especially when the war was conducted with such blundering extravagance and speculation, as the Utah expedition has been thus far. Is Brigham Young to be punished for his treachery.—*Det. Adv.*

From the Placerville (Cal.) Democrat.  
**Sons of Temperance—Tribute of Respect.**  
The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Upper Placerville Division S. of T., on Wednesday evening, April 14th.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit this Division again with the rod of affliction during the past week, by calling another of its most worthy and highly esteemed members, brother W. T. Johnson, formerly of Michigan, from labor to reward, from the Division of Temperance to the everlasting Temple of holiness and love. And, whereas, our confidence in the piety and moral worth of our lamented brother, gives us every assurance that he is now rejoicing with the spirits of just men made perfect; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we regret the loss of his wisdom and virtuous example, in all the various relations of life, we rejoice that one more is added to the angelic choir; and though dead, he yet speaks to all who knew him in life by the purity of his precepts and example.

Resolved, That our knowledge of his inextinguishable worth prepares us more deeply and sincerely to sympathize with his afflicted sister and friends; and we humbly pray that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, may sanctify this affliction to their good.

Resolved, That in token of respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be placed on the minutes of this evening's session, and published in the *Mountain Democrat* and *Tri-Weekly Index*, and that a copy under the seal of this Division be forwarded to his sister.  
SIMONTON, W. P.  
W. H. H. LAMB, R. S.

To the W. C. T. officers and members of Heart and Hand Temple of Honor No. 19.  
We your Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the loss which this Temple has sustained in the departure of our worthy brother, W. T. Johnson, present the following for your consideration and adoption:

Resolved 1st, That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his Wisdom and Mercy, has seen proper to remove from our midst, our much beloved brother Wm. T. Johnson.

Resolved 2d, We the members of Heart and Hand Temple of Honor do sincerely condole with the relatives of our deceased Brother, and trust that the most High Templar in his infinite goodness, will soothe the spirit of grief; which burdened their sorrowful heart.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Placer Courier*, and one sent to the sister of the deceased Brother. J. B. GILLHAM, Committee.

William T. Johnson, formerly of Cassopolis, in this county, and brother of Mrs. Jane E. Palmer, was killed at Yankee Jim's, in California, on the night of April 9, 1858, while engaged in mining, by the caving of a bank. At a meeting of Minerva Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as the sense of the Lodge:

**ODD FELLOW'S HALL.**  
Toda's Valley, April 15th, 1858.  
To the N. G., V. G., Officers and Brothers of Minerva Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F.—Your special Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing our sympathy and regret for the loss of our Brother, William T. Johnson, who was killed by the caving of a bank in the mining claims of Gilbert & Co., at Yankee Jim's, on the night of the 6th of April, A. D. 1858, report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been the pleasure of an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, William T. Johnson, who by his upright and benevolent course of life has endeared himself to our beloved Order, and to all who knew him best, therefore

Resolved, That we as members of said Lodge deeply deplore and lament the loss of our worthy Brother, and truly sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased wherever they may be.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the N. G. of the Lodge, and that a copy be forwarded to Cass County, Michigan, for publication.

A. G. READ, N. G.  
W. N. HALL, P. G.  
C. D. HOLBROOK, P. G.  
E. BALLENGER, P. G.  
Committee.

**THE MORMON WAR ENDED.**—According to advices from Gov. Cumming, he is in full and peaceable possession of Salt Lake and Utah, as Governor—the Mormon rebel having surrendered his authority and his people mostly left and leaving. This is a happy thing for the country.—The treasury, already depleted by Administration extravagance and speculation, was badly conditioned to carry on a war with a large band of desperate characters—especially when the war was conducted with such blundering extravagance and speculation, as the Utah expedition has been thus far. Is Brigham Young to be punished for his treachery.—*Det. Adv.*

**WHAT A DUTCHMAN CAN DO.**—A Dutchman testified before the Court of Common Pleas in New York, that he had drunk one hundred and six glasses of lager beer in one day, and "felt good" after the remarkable performance.

**THE MORMON WAR ENDED.**—According to advices from Gov. Cumming, he is in full and peaceable possession of Salt Lake and Utah, as Governor—the Mormon rebel having surrendered his authority and his people mostly left and leaving. This is a happy thing for the country.—The treasury, already depleted by Administration extravagance and speculation, was badly conditioned to carry on a war with a large band of desperate characters—especially when the war was conducted with such blundering extravagance and speculation, as the Utah expedition has been thus far. Is Brigham Young to be punished for his treachery.—*Det. Adv.*

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
  
**ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.**

A line of steamers from Galway to America is again projected. The trip across the Atlantic is to be made in six days and the first steamer it is thought will sail about the 1st of June.

Queen Victoria is in a fair way to make an addition to the Royal family.

The Times demands immediate action on part of the Government on the refusal of Naples to make compensation to the English engineers.

The telegraph fleet was expected to sail on the experimental trip on the 20th.

India.—Calcutta dates are to April 22d. Sir Colin Campbell's head quarters had been removed towards Rohilund.

The rebels it is believed still intended to make a stand at Calpee.

Koering was said to be trying to get into the Behar Districts.

A reward of 25,000 rupees was offered for his apprehension.

Brig. Gen. Galpole had attacked the fort of Racour in Oude and lost 100 killed and wounded.

The Onde Begum was said to be in a fort near Kleyrata, with about 3,000 adherents.

Brig. Gen. Jones had attacked and dispersed 2,000 rebels near Khakul, inflicting heavy loss, and capturing 4 out of 6 guns.

The Calcutta produce market continued depressed. Demand for imports was steady and stock much reduced. The money market unchanged.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to the 12th April. Lord Elgin and his colleagues were about to leave Shanghai for Nanking. The allied fleets were to follow.—The Imperial Commissioner was on his way to Canton.

The import market had been very active, and raw silk had advanced. Teas unchanged.

The ship Courser, bound to New York with a cargo of teas, was wrecked on the Prata shoal. Crew saved.

FRANCE.—The Paris Conference met on the 22d, to discuss the organization of the Danubian Principalities.

The trial of the prisoners implicated in the outbreak at Chalon, had terminated. One of them was condemned to 4 years imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, 12 to shorter terms, and 13 were acquitted.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals anticipate another ministerial crisis, and some predict the formation of a Narvaez ministry.

ITALY.—It was generally believed that the King of Naples had expressed a willingness to refer the dispute of England and Sardinia to arbitration. The battery at Gaeta now mounts 2,166 guns of the longest range. A long blockade by land and sea would be necessary to reduce the place.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Grain continues dull, with rapid progress of the crops under the influence of very favorable weather.

FLOUR.—Neglected and offered at lower rates without leading to business.

**GREAT SALE**  
**OF**  
**STATE LANDS IN MICHIGAN.**

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,  
Lansing, June 3d, 1858.

The public offering, at Lansing, Mich., of about 5,000,000 acres of the lands which were granted to the State by act of Congress, in 1836, and described by their legal subdivisions in the appendix of this paper, which are herewith circulated, will commence at the Capital of the State, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July next, and be continued from day to day, until they shall all have been offered, in the order by counties as published in the appendix of this paper, beginning in Monroe County, in the south-east corner of the State, proceeding from east to west, and from west to east, alternately, offering all that are advertised in each and every county in course through the State. By reference to the Supplement, containing descriptions at length of all the lands advertised for sale, the quantity in each county will be seen.

The progress of the sales from day to day will be reported to the daily papers in the State, so that all desiring to purchase land in certain counties only, may thus be posted, to save them unnecessary time and expense of attending through all the sales.

The terms of sale to those who make affidavit, personally, before the Commissioner, at the time of sale, according to law, of their intention to be actual and bona fide settlers, on the land within one year from the time of purchase, as required by section 8th of the act passed February 4th, 1836, will be 25 per cent. of the purchase price (or bid) down, and the balance in ten years at the option of the purchaser, with annual interest at seven per cent. Persons looking for land to settle upon, who expect to avail themselves of the benefit of making but the quarter payment down, must make their selection in one body, and in addition to their own affidavits, must furnish the Commissioner, at the time of sale, with the affidavit of a supervisor of the town in which the land is located, (the supervisor's affidavit may be taken in his own county, or before any one qualified to administer oaths) or of some other one satisfactory to the Commissioner, that it is suitable for agricultural purposes, and not for timber, mines, salines, &c. The same person will be entitled under the law to buy one such privilege of settlement. From all who do not make a satisfactory affidavit, the balance of the purchase price, in all cases required down on the day of sale, but in cases required by the law of those who pay in full on the day of sale, that the land is not "valuable for timber, mines, salines, &c. The lowest bid that can be received is the minimum price of 25 per cent. and the one to whom the description of the lands shall be struck off, will be required to make prompt payment of his bid, according to law, at the time of sale, in such current funds as the State Treasurer will receive—subject to all the provisions and penalties for failure to pay for the land, as provided in section 4th of the act. It is expected from all bidders that all the requirements of this section will be strictly observed. A number of hundreds of copies of descriptions of the lands in the State are advertised for sale, will be found for public use at each of the County Treasurers' offices of counties in which any of the lands are advertised, and also at the State Land Office.

While this land has been called "swamp land," much of it is among the most valuable farming land both for grain and grass, in any country, and the terms of payment being made to the great masses, within and without the State, who are now without land and permanent homes, will doubtless eagerly embrace this most favorable opportunity to provide themselves good lands, at cheap rates, and make themselves home owners.

More than 30,000 acres of these lands, in quality below the average, were taken in sixty days, by adjacent owners, immediately after the passage of the act of February 4th, in the present year. Even the lowest of these lands by proper drainage, for which a portion of the proceeds of these sales is to be devoted, will make the very richest and most durable meadow land that can be found, and it has also been amply tested that the deep vegetable mould thus accumulated for centuries, and the richest kind of soil, and the admixture of other kinds, whenever needed, for agricultural purposes.

There are also, in this largest body of land ever offered for sale in any country, many thousands of acres not only of the best quality of grass land, but of the most valuable pine, cedar, hemlock, cherry, black walnut and white oak timber, as well as many very valuable water powers, in the purchase of which great bargains will be made, and the money, by being having in means for sale and profitable investment, as the sales must be absolute and without reserve, and by the conditions of the law, those who buy on credit for actual settlement are prohibited from reselling these lands which are more especially valuable for timber, mines, salines, &c. and hundreds of miles of railroads in the vicinity of these lands, both in the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, are already projected, and by the aid of the liberal Government Land Grants, must be built at a small cost, thus eventually making them, as to local advantages, by internal improvements, and by lake and river navigation, as well as for soil, timber, mines, salines, &c., among the most valuable and productive that can be found. Upon most of the vast tract of land, the higher portions will grow the largest and the best quality of potatoes, &c., and the lower portions, with proper drainage and culture, the heaviest grass, oats, corn, potatoes, hemp, &c. The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, now nearly completed, passes through many of these lands, making the third railroad now running entirely through the State from east to west within a few years, each doing a large and rapidly increasing business.

The State's Ship Canal, connecting as it does, by water and by railroads, the eastern and western markets with the untold wealth of the Upper Peninsula, its minerals, its splendid marble, its fisheries, its soil and timber, with its salubrious climate, must eventually make it one of the richest, most healthful and desirable localities in our country. In anticipation of this, we are notified that the State and cities there, liberally projected, founded upon this reasonable and very general expectation.

It is now confidently expected that railroads will also soon be built, running from the southern boundaries of the State, north, through Lansing, the Capital, and the flourishing young cities of Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Flint and Saginaw, and other important places, thus again connecting the southern as well as the eastern market with the rich and extensive lumber regions in the northern parts of the State. One of our great roads, recently completed from the northern boundary of Ohio, passing through the thriving city of Adrian to its river city, Jackson, on the Central Railroad, and doing an excellent business. Our telegraph also keeps pace with the progress of our railroads.

Detroit, having already a population of nearly 100,000, (being more than doubled in five years,) and commanding as it does, to so large an extent, the various avenues of trade, by railroads and by water, when the immense resources of the State of which it must remain the commercial metropolis, shall become fully developed, will ever rank among the largest and most wealthy cities of the west.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting as it does, midway, the rich commerce of the east with the great agricultural west, and being nearly surrounded by navigable waters capable of floating the largest craft, regard the Peninsula State unequalled in natural commercial as well as agricultural advantages among all our prosperous inland States. Its coal, plaster and stone quarries (with its unequalled Lake Superior marble) are already found in abundance. Its climate, soil, timber and water are all that could well be desired. Its University, at Ann Arbor, Normal School, at Ypsilanti, and Colleges at Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Leont and Lansing, are all delightfully located in these beautiful towns. These, with its other institutions of learning springing up in various parts of the State for the liberal education of its sons and its daughters, as well as its institutions of humanity for the unfortunate, (its House of Refuge, its Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums) are permanently organized upon the most liberal plans, and some of them already amply endowed. Its Agricultural College, located near the Capital, and but just established, has connected with it some 700 or 800 acres of the choicest land and is already flourishing; and its friends are anxious that if conducted upon principles of the strictest practical economy, it will soon become an institution highly useful and honorable to the agricultural interests of the State, for the education of its enterprising young men to become scientific, practical and thrifty farmers.

As a State, connecting